CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

GAIL HAMILTON'S PAPERS. хш.

PARTISAN PATRIOTS AND NON-PARTISAN HYPOCRITES. Our reformers have taken the wrong men for their leaders. The very strongest and stannchest of the partisans and spoiismen and machine politicians of the past, the men who fought their way step by step, and who conquered because they were invincible; these men our modern reformers have assumed as their prototypes simply because these men were victorious. Ignoring their real work, decrying their methods and denouncing their principles, our reformers have coolly named themselves with their great names and weakly clutched their laurels for their own wearing.

Bute is Mr. Eaton's man, not Burke. It was Bute, not Burke, who deplored parties and despised politicians; whose superior moral virtue attested itself in the "high sentiment" that he "early in life had the meanest opinion of politicians-opinions that mature age and dear-bought experience too well confirm." It was not Burke, a man among men, stalwart and stable, it was Bute, dawdling in a drawing-room with a bigoted, widowed princess and her infant boy, who affected an indifference to power, and a fondness for arts and letters, and "declared that the King ought not to govern by party"; but whose indifference to power manifested itself in the petty and cowardly expedient of trying to become Secretary of State by making Lord Holderness pretend to quarrel with his colleagues, and resign in apparent anger; whose only improvement upon partisanship was underhand cunning, and who, grasping power when the epportunity came, with the utmost promptness, and clinging to it with disastrous tenacity, carried out with so stubborn a blindness his great reform of the dissolution of party connections and the ascendancy of the King over the Parliament," that he involved his country in an eight-years war and the discrece of a violent loss of her most splendid terri-

torial possessions. It was his apt pupil, George III., narrow, stubborn, bent on governing by his own will even to the dismemberment of his kingdom, who was "shocked at the base arts all these men have used "-" all these men" being "Lord Chatham and his crew," as he characterized in rather unkingly phrase the most able men in his Government; and who saw in Lord Chatham fighting for Parliamentary and Constitutional administration of law, only "that perfidious man who would certainly make me a slave for the remainder of my days; and whatever they may pretend, would go to the most unjustifiable lengths of cruelty and destruction."

The minister who declared that he " abhorred intrigue," that he "abhorred all parties" and that "his sposition was best suited to private life," was not the blameless Lord Rockingham, but his intriguing rival Lord Shelburne, who is said to have been "the only Prime Minister of England, the truth of whose word, when publicly pledged, has been as publicly contradicted, and whom his opponents have directly accused of falsehood"-a man, of whom his own comrades had so low an opinion, that the King who used him discarded him, the young minister. when he elevated to leadership, carefully excluded him from his government; and when this non-partisan and party-hating statesman fell from place, he sank into complete insignificance and extinction. It was he who recommended to the noble Lord seeking office at his hands, "a high independent line." It was he who loftily advised Lord Carlisle "not to have anything to do with such dirty work" as influencing members of Parliament. High moral sentiment was his resort, as it has always been the resort of his kind, to enable him to keep places in his own hands and out of other people's. Non-par-tisanship, superior morality, was the mere selfish tool of a man whom his own allies could not trust because his intrigues were constant.

It was not Pitt-straightforward and direct, selfrespecting and loyal to the poor old crazed Kingse name went out to the English people as the synonym of honesty and loyalty, to be engraved on signet rings and embroidered on love tokens. It was Lord Thurlow, sly and crafty, intriguing with the Prince when the King's madness seemed hopeless, and sobbing his way back to the King when the cloud lifted, holding steady before his mental vision one only object-to retain his place if the Prince of Wales should be Regent, and not forfeit it should the King be restored to reason; and who, after a protracted and anxious oscillation between King and Prince, finally concluded that the King was his best card, and left the woolsack to electrify loyal England with the tearful exclamation, "When I forget my King, may my God forget me!"

tations of loyalty, but were simply honest men, and who knew the Chancellor's character and course, were not deceived. We all remember Wilkes's profane comment: "God forget you! He will see you -d first!" And Burke, disgusted, muttered: "The best thing that can happen to you!" And Pitt, whom the Chancellor had eluded, and would have deceived, perhaps, but for having left his telltale hat in the Prince's closet, rushed out of the house, crying in a rage: "Oh! what a rascal!" but the Chancellor, with a profound and prophetic faith in the power of humbug, which no generation can more easily understand than this, caught the auspicious moment to utter the eloquent words which were soon embossed on every snuff-box in England, and "was looked upon by the people as the fearless asserter of his sovereign's rights-as a strictly honest man, prepared, if need should be, to suffer for his honesty!"

It was the partisans and spoilsmen who made the glory of the English Parliamentary history, and whose tradition preserves the memory of that glory to-day. Mighty men of valor, they waged England's war against the continent, against ignorance and malice at home, often, it must be said, against each other. Eager and sturdy, in the hot combat they did not always aim right, but they fought a good fight. The victory did not always come with evening bells. Sometimes the tide of battle bore them aloft and sometimes it overswept them. But through storm and stress, through the calumny of political opposition, of personal malignity, and of popular misapprehension, these strong men beat their way along, just as strong men forge ahead today. "Obloquy," said Burke in one of those great speeches whose echoes are like a living voice, " obloquy is a necessary ingredient in the composition of all true glory; it was not only in the Roman customs, but it is in the nature and constitution of things, that calumny and abuse are essential parts of triumph." So also

spoke a greater even than Burke-a name which in the record of National history is above every name-Washington: "Why should I expect to be exempt from censure, the unfailing lot of an elevated station f Merit and talents, with which I can have no pretensions of rivalship, have ever been

But their own knew and the generations know that these were honorable men-not only without fear, but without reproach. No sooner had death unroofed their houses and unsealed their letters than England knew and the world knows not only how great they were in public renown, but how strong in private virtue, how pure in private faith. It saw why they stood unsbaken amidst the shock of the tempest. The utmost familiarity with their domestic life, the unveiling of their most hidden motives, only showed how rooted and grounded they were in love of country. "Ned," said his intimate friend and near kinsman, William Burke, to whom the great philosophical statesman was only "Ned," "Ned is full of real business, intent upon doing solid good to his country, as much as if he was to receive 20 per cent from the commerce of the whole empire, which he labors to improve and extend." Burke's surrender of his Irish pension of \$1,500 a year was, during his life, charged to a disgraceful sale for debt and desertion of friends. It was long years after his death when the accidental discovery of an old letter showed that it was the act of a high spirit relinquishing a favor unconditionally bestowed, when its continued accept since would be, however anwarrantably, construed into an obligation to future servitude. The same great revealer. Death, shows that as Burke refused servitude for himself, be refused to demand it from others. The good Dr. Burney, fond and foolish father of the immortal Fanny, had but just received a comfortable appointment from Burke, when violent party dissensions forced the loval Tory either to take sides against his sovereign or his benefactor. In great trouble he appealed apologetically to the latter, who replied "God forbid that worthy men situated as you are should be made sacrifices to the minuter part of politics, when we are far from able to assure ourselves that the higher parts can be made to answer the good ends we have in view! You have little or no obligations to me; but if you had as many as I really wish it were in my power-as it is certainly in my desire-to lay upon you, I hope you do not think me capable of conferring them in order to subject your mind or your

affairs to a painful and mischievous servitude." "I am too young to be supposed capable of entertaining any personal enmity against the Earl of Sandwich," said William Pitt loftily, "and I trust that when I shall be less young it will appear that I have early determined, in the most solemn manner, never to allow any private and personal consideration whatever to influence my public conduct at any one moment of my life." From that stately self-respect he never swerved. From the promise of his youth to that sad hour when the silence of death was broken by his last eager cry, 'Oh, my country! how I love my country!" the passion of his life was love of country. "Pitt," says his life-long intimate friend, the devout Wilberforce, "Pitt is the most upright political character I ever knew or heard of."

It is under the banner of these glorious spoilsmen and partisaus that Mr. Dorman B. Eaton and his confederates have the effrontery to range themselves. It is the slauderers of Burke and Pitt whose black flag is their real standard. Exactly such railing accusations of partisanship and corruption, of selfish scheming and political jobbery, of pecuniary dishonesty and personal treachery as the self-styled reformers bring against our party leaders to-day, were brought against Burke and Pitt by the slander-mongers of their own time. There has been no charge of disionesty against any member of our Civil or our Congressional Service that was not laid against the ost honorable and right-minded members of Administration and Opposition during the life of Burke -including Burke and Pitt themselves ;-while the amount of truth in these charges during-I will take the reformers' crying era of corruptionduring Grant's Administration, was proportionately far less than during Burke's and Pitt's Administrations. The slanders and the slanderers of Burke and Pitt have so utterly passed away that no man knoweth of their sepulchre to this day. The fame of these great statesmen is so far from being marred by contemporary malice that I venture to say the greater part of Young America does not so much as know that it was ever blurred. So will the great-hearted public men of our day, in spite of the petty malice and slander of men who have no other weapon than slander, in spite of the more fatal defection here and there of weak brethren from their own ranks-which gives color and form and substance to slander-so will they fight the good fight-sometimes winning, ometimes losing; sometimes weary, sometimes desponding; but always with the mind conscious to itself of right; conscious of serving the Republic; conscious of being on the noblest battle-field earth has to offer, connuent of wise and good and of the next age.

GAIL HAMILTON. has to offer, confident of the appreciation of the

BOUND FOR THE OLD WORLD.

FALLING OFF IN EUROPEAN TRAVEL. FOUR STEAMSHIPS TO-DAY WILL CARRY ONLY 180 PASSENGERS.

The departures for Europe by to-day's steamers are unusually small. The National Line having advanced the price of excursion tickets to \$140, the steamship England has engagements for only about twenty first-class passengers. The total number of passengers by the four principal steamers is 180. Among those who sailed on the City of Richmond were General Edward F. Noyes, United States Minister to France; General H. C. Young, of Ohio; Ernest Inman, of the Inman Steamship Company; Carl Schultz and the Rev. Father Herwig. The Donau for Bromen carries Professor W. M. Baskervill, of Wofford College, South Caro lina; Colonel J. McNutt, United States Army, and Dr. Henry F. Walker. On the steamship Circassia for Glasgow are the Rev. J. E. Spencer; the Rev. James D. Smith, of Philadelphia ; the Rev. John A. Wilson, of St. Louis, and C. M. A. Bomeister, of Philadelphia. The saloon lists in full are as follows:

saloon lists in full are as follows:

FOR LIVERPOOL—By Steamship City of Richmond—
Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Simuson, G. H. Tilley, Henry Perry, Mrs.
Jane Perry, Miss E. F. Watson, Miss Mary Carlin, Mrs. Annie
Mackin, W. S. Rising, William Druyff, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew
Fogarty, Mr. and Mrs. Dalton, H. J. Kuttner, Carl Schultz,
R. L. Reade, M. J. Edgar, C. H. Croney, Thomas Carlin, J.
Con son, M. Oscar Meyers, the Rev. Father Herwig, the Rev.
F. Brennan, the Bev. G. H. Brennan, Mrs. Bella Kernery,
Fred von Storch, Geo. D'Atenberg, E. Luman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Brennan, the Rev. C. H. Brennan, answeria Revealer Pred von Storch, Geo. D'Arenberg, E. Inman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Drucker, Colonel Francisco Centurion, J. W. Wald, W. W. Brummon, Lieutenant M. P. Mans, Miss Tomaine, Edward L. Bresse, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hereford, Daniel M. Thomas, A. F. Eien, W. H. Johnson, H. G. Reynouls, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Chrystie, I. B. Maribler, Dr. J. W. Hue, Mrs. Chrystie, Miss Chrystie, Miss Mary N. Chrystie, Miss Lucy Chrystie, R. Vickers, Frank Donalson, M. D., Dr. L. J. Turner, Benjamin Starke, C. E. White, Morris Lewis, C. J. Gully, General E. F. Noyes, Robert Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Roller, Lieutenant J. Vellus, General and Mrs. H. C. Young, H. S. Harron, Mrs. C. M. Harron, the Rev. A. Toglishue, J. K. McGinnis, R. L. Resde, Mrs. M. Fogarty, Mrs. M. Mac, Mr. Alfred Allen.

H.S. Hairon, Mrs. C. M. Hairon, the Rev. A. Tagnatud. J. McGainnis, R. L. Reade, Mrs. M. Forariy, Mrs. M. Mac, Mr. Alfred Allen.

FOR BIEMEN—By steamship Donan—Dr. Henry P. Walker, Stephen A. Walker, Miss Mary Schimmel, Miss Frances J. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lithauer, Edward Lithauer, Mr. Harmon P. Read, Mrs. L. Bahlen and three children, H. Wechaler, J. I. Meichers, Adolph Krebs, Professor and Mrs. W. M. Baskervill, Colonel J. McNut. Miss Bertha Gunderfinger, Miss Sophia Ramsler, Mrs. Elizabeth Henkel, H. W. Munde, Christian Nullmeyer, Mrs. Elizabeth Henkel, H. W. Munde, Wm. Aschenbrenner, Miss Auguste Benkemann, Mrs. Kate Groves, Mrs. Magdelena Stenva, Louis von Buren, Mrs. Painna Keller, Mrs. H. Welgandt, Miss Julia Tagliabue, Nicholas Amels, Joseph Zieger, J. C. Nickelsen, the Rev. J. Hos. Soun, H. J. P. Isensec, C. E. Hurst, Thomas Wheatley, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Fenner and two children, Charles D. Tiensche, H. P. Finke, Karl Latz, Herman Raebel, Mrs. Auguste Raebel, Miss Mary Hatterer, Mrs. W. Schoeule and four children. FOR GLASGOW—By Steamship Circascia—B. A. Amith, James M. Auderson, the Rev. J. E. Spencer, Dr. C. A. De Marsan, Wm. Thurber, John Herbert, the Rev. Jas. D. Smith, Wm. H. Smith, Jas. McMillan, Whipple Phillips, W. C. Revan, the Rev. John A. Wilson, Wm. Fenwick, Thos. C. Kert, E. C. Estis, Miss L. Silvey, Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson Smith, Miss E. Wright, James K. Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. Wu. Luke, Mrs. Thos. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Boniether, E. B. Loring, Miss Henrietta A. Loring, Miss Henrietta A. Loring, Mrs. Mol. Luke, Molect Melvin, James E. MUSTOCR, A.T. C. D. Esta, Miss L. Silvey, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Boniether, E. B. Wright, James K. Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. Wu. Luke, Mrs. Thos. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Boniether, E. B. Wright, James K. Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. Wu. Luke, Mrs. Thos. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Boniether, E. B. Wright, James K. Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. Wu. Luke, Mrs. Thos. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Boniether, E. B. Wright, James K. Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. Wu. Luke, Mrs.

BOSTON'S ARISTOCRATIC DEFAULTER.

Boston Letter to The Springfield Republican.

The financial and moral rum of Mr. John G. Tappan is the chief topic in mercantile circles this week. He is not, as some of the papers say, a graduate of Harvard college; yet he has always been of high respectability. His father, John Tappan; was an old Boston merchant, the senior brother of Arthur and Lewis Tappan, the business associate of the Sewalls, Salisburys and Mays, in the early part of this century, and for the time a parishioner of Dr. Channing, Afterward he joined the orthodox Congregationalists, and brought up his son, Mr. John G. Tappan, in that church. His son, Mr. Lewis William Tappan, is a Harvard graduate. The whole family are losers by the defalcation, and so are Mr. H. F. Durant, the founder of Wellesley College, and several other well-known persons here. It is not known yet how heavy Mr. Durant's losses will be—probably he does not know himself. The Tappans, like the Mortons of Philadelphia and the Gilmans of New-York, have been of the best financial, social and religious standing. They are descended from Abraham Toppan, a cooper of Yarmouth in England, who emigrated to Newbury in 1637, and whose descendants seen became ministers. deacons, squires, doctors. cooper of Yarmouth in England, who emigrated to Newbury in 1637, and whose descendants soon became ministers, deacons, squires, doctors, and colonels in various parts of New-Eugland, New-York and the West. The name in Yorkshire, where it came from, was "Topham," but was changed to "Toppan" before the settlement of New-England. In 1790, or thereabout, the branch of the Rev. Benjand, Toppan of Cape Anu, changed to "Tappan" In 1760, or thereabout, the branch of the Rev. Benjamin Toppan, of Cape Ann, changed to "Tappan" (following in this the local pronunciation, which was "Tappan") and of this branch were the Northampton and the Boston "Tappans," while the "Toppans" still survive in New-Hampshire and Now-York. Mr. Tappan, the defaulter, is a nephew of Arthur Tappan, the anti-slavery merchant, and, like him, is descended from Mary Franklin, a sister of Dr. Franklin, who married Robert Holmes, a Boston shipmaster, mentioned by Franklin in his autobiography.

MINNESOTA'S WHEAT CROP.

St. Paul, Minn., July 25 .- The wheat harvest is generally in progress in Minnesota. Reports from the fields continue to be dismai in tone, but allowance the fields continue to be dishort in tone, but answards must be made for the disappointment of the extravagant expectations first held. The estimate of 29 per cent deficiency holds good for some southern counties. The other districts will have nearly a full yield. The estimates range from twelve to twenty-five bushels per acre. The deficiency in the crop will probably be compensated by the increased average, making the aggregate product about the same as last year. The quality will be much

JERSEY CITY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Jersey City Board of Finance has made appropriations amounting to \$1,216,543 for the year, as appropriations amounting to \$1,216,543 for the year, as follows: Board of Works, \$145,000; Board of Aldermen, \$47,800; Police Commissioners, \$25,250; Fire Commissioners, \$109,000; Board of Education, \$222,550; Board of Finance \$403,943. In the appropriation for the Board of Finance, \$235,539 17 is for interest on city bonds, and \$80,000 estimated for interest on temporary toans during the year. There is due the cits upon uncollected taxes and assessments, upward of \$5,000,000.

SUMMER LIFE IN SARATOGA.

THE SEASON ALMOST AT ITS HEIGHT. EFFECTS OF THE EUROPEAN EXODUS-THE RESORT NOT LIKELY TO BE CROWDED THIS YEAR-HOW THE DAYS PASS AT THE HOTELS-THE MEETING

OF THE RAILWAY KINGS. FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] SARATOGA, July 26 .- New-York's favorite inland resort is not crowded as yet, although the season should be not far from its height. Hotel-keepers are not despondent, but they are not making great fortupes. They talk hopefully of August prospects and see no cause for gloom in the present condition of affairs. The season will not be a failure, although hosts of people who usually visit Saratoga for a part of the Summer and spend money here freely have crossed the Atlantic this year. The thirsty troops that keep the dipper-boys at the springs very busy in the morning, the gatherings on the hotel plazzas when the bands are playing, the array of fine carriages on the lake road and the other attractive drives in which the neighborhood abounds, the attendance at the track on race days, the multitude at the festival in Congress Spring Park last evening-these evidences show that the day is still distant when Saratoga must lament over a lost prosperity. In spite of hard times and the rush Europe, there are visitors enough here to make every one feel in good humor, although the formous hotels have got space for thousands more. There is no lack of gayety, and the opportunities which the place presents for enjoyment can be used vastly better than if there were now the crush that made tife here a burden in the regatta weeks of 1874 and 1875, and has filled some August days with discomfort in other years.

A very easy, indolent, restful life most of the Summer residents here are leading. The passion for city excitements is subdued. Very little dancing seems to be desired, and the people who are the fondest of balls, dinners, receptions, kettledrums, etc., in New-York, are content to forego these vanities for a time. And they are not greatly inclined to make formal calls and to concern themselves with matters which seem of great moment at New-York in the Winter, and at Newport in the Summer As one well-known householder in Fitth-ave, remarked here the other day, "There is a freedom in Saratoga which we don't get in Newport. Everything is done by pasteboard there, and too much formality is the rule. Here every one does as he likes." And almost every one here likes to be lazy, to lay aside the cares which beset the daily round in the city, to spend hours on the broad, shady piazzas of the hotels, chatting with friends or hearing the music, er, if friends and musicians are absent, idly watching the shadows of the trees lengthen on the grass and flowers in the charming parks. Railroad presidents, great capitalists and even Wall-street operators—usually the most restless, uneasy, active of mankind—are not in a hurry here. The tape of the stock telegraph is not watched with feverish anxiety as it is in the city. William H. Vanderbiit sits in a lounging position on the plazza, conversing with William Turnbull, Samuel Barger, or some other friend-heedless whether the quotations indicate a rise or a fall in New-York Central and Lake Shore. August Belmont shows more interest in the running of his thoroughbreds than in the latest figures for bonds, while Commodore Garrison and Cyrus W. Field cease to disquiet themselves with values of elevated railroad prop-

The groups in the lobbies and on the plazzas of the Saratoga hotels in the sunny breezy mornings and the cool, calm evenings form an interesting picture. Even matters of such magnitude as the relations of the greatest railway lines of the country have been discussed here in an informal way, apparently almost carcless. Mr. Vanderbilt and Thomas A. Scott have sauntered about the park at the United States Hotel, talking of the interests of the railway combinations of which they are the heads and which represent hundreds of millions of dollars. John King and Hugh J. Jewett have met in the hotel office or have taken comfortable chairs outside the doors while they exchanged views in regard to Baltimore and Ohio and Erie. Meanwhile the lesser lights of the railway firmament, Vice-Presidents Cassatt and Blanchard, and Traffic Manager Rutter and others have revolved about the greater luminaries of their system, shining like the planets by reflected light. In addition to the suggestions which have been made and the information which has been given in this unconventional and casual way, there have also been meetings in Colonel Scott's parlors, at which questions of great importance to the trunk lines and their connect tions have been considered in a more methodica manner. But even there a Summer resort laxity seemed to prevail to a certain extent. No formal organization was adhered to, and the gentleman who acted as secretary of the meeting-or at least was the only secretary the railway men had-went in and out at irregular intervals. Mr. Vanderbilt did not allow the conference to prevent his taking his daily drive, and in the latter part of each afternoon could seen behind his pair of fast trotters, Lady Mac and Small Hopes, a pair that can beat the schedule

time of many of his railroad trains. The laxity already spoken of seemed to affect, also, the ideas and the language of the railway men. There was an amusing diversity of statement among them as to what had actually been done, and even as to what topics had been talked about. One said directly and emphatically that a certain step had been taken another, who was seen a few minutes after-ward, and who was ignorant of what the first had said, denied most positively that such a course had even been suggested. It was only by a careful consideration of probabilities and a judicious balancing of these contradictory statements that the truth could be learned. some of the managers sought to belittle the whole aftair. They spoke of the attractiveness of Saratoga at this time in the year, and wished it to be believed that recreation was largely the object which brought the heads of the trunk lines here, and that some minor railway questions were taken up merely because it was a

convenient occasion to consider them. Colonel Scott talked with the greatest apparent freedom and frankness about the relations of the railroads. The vast responsibilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Penusylvania Company seem to rest lightly on him. With his ruddy, open face-its color made more conspicuous by the fringe of white whiskers at the sides -his clear, untroubled eye, his genial, un-affected manner, and his substantial, well-rounded figure, he resemble an English country gentleman, who thoroughly enjoyed life, and had no more serious cares to disturb his repose than those connected with the management of a prosperous estate. The broad-brimmed straw hat which, with its edge turned down, shielded his face from the sun, and his comfortable suit of bine flamuel, increased the re-semblance. Mr. Vanderblit's rugged face shows more traces of responsibility and toil than Colonel Scoti's, but in Saratoga, at least, the President of New-York Central, who has just added Michigan Central to the immense amount of rallway property which his father controlled, certainly takes his ease. Mr. King has the look of a well-fed descendant of an old Knickerbocker family. His frame is large and portly, and his broad, benevolent-looking face is smooth shaven. When serene in mind, he seems generally to be, his eyes beam mildly through his spectacles. Mr. King was affable but reticent. He would be willing, he said, to give any information about the conference, if there

but retieen. He would be willing, be said give any information about the conference, if there were any to give any information about the conference, if there were any to give any information about the conference, if there were any to give but the sale was a general and to give any information about the conference, if the given of the sale was perfectly and the sale of the sale and the sale an

men during the last fortnight. At various times during past seasons it has been a centre of interest for politi

men during the last fortnight. At various times during past seasons it has been a centre of interest for politicians also. It is a favorite meeting place of theirs to compare views and get an understanding of the drift of sentiment in all parts of the State. Probably there will be many men of prominence in State affairs here next month to oliscuss possible nominations and prospects of the Autumn campaign. There are very few well-known politicians in Saratoga just now.

As to other classes of guests the various professions and the wealthy and fashionable people of leading cities are well represented at the hotels, and more are coming daily. The list of arrivals every day at the four leading hotels—the United States, Congress Hall, the Grand Union and the Clarendon—is a long one. The United States and the Grand Union charge \$5 per day for transient guests. Congress Hall is in new hands this year, being managed by H. S. Clement, of the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, and William Wilkinson, for years of the St. Nicholas and Windsor Hotels, New-York, and the Grand Union here. The hotel was bought at a foreclosure sale by the present proprietors for \$200,000, although nearly three-quarters of a million dollars had been expended on it since the foundations were laid. The former proprietors, Hathorn & Southgate, became involved, and finally went into bankruptey, and the hotel was sold. A reduction of rates to \$3 per day this season, without lowering the character of the botel or lessening the excellence of its management, has caused a large increase of business, and on many recent days Congress Hall has had more arrivals than any other hotel, Rates at the Clarendon are between those at Congress Hall and the United States. The Windsor Hotel, which was bought by Judge Hilton at a foreclosure sale, at a little more than a fourth of the total amount expended on it, has been opened this year on the European plan. The restaurant is carried on many recent under the supervision of Frederick Law Olmsted, and dorned with pavilions and

SHELTER ISLAND CAMP-MEETING.

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

NATURE OF THE PLACE-THE PEOPLE AND THE PREACHERS-SERMONS THAT WERE HEARD AT THE RECENT MEETING.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., July 26.-Shelter island retains its old attractiveness and has added to itself new charms as a Summer resort, while, to the religious part of the community, the out-door preaching which continued , through last week was considered the best ever held at the island, except in point of attendance. This beautiful spot was picked out in 1872 by an association organized for the purpose of furnishing a picasant and healthful Summer resort and camp-meeting ground which should combine all the advantages of the far-famed Oak Bluffs grounds on Martha's Vineyard, and at the same time be more convenient of access to Brooklyn, New-York and the Connecticut cities. Citizens of Brooklyn and New-Haven were principally concerned in it, and their scheme has proved successful, steadily growing in popular favor for combining every

means for the enjoyment of health and pleasure.

Although the idea of the association, which was largely omposed of clergymen and Christian gentlemen, was the holding of open-air religious meetings, yet it was by no means intended that an old-fashioned camp-meeting should be sustained. The circumstances would not ad mit of it, even if it were considered desirable. There is no back-country to send in a large deputation of farmers in wagons to camp out for a few days and make large congregations. The class of people at Prospect (as the association's village on the northern shore of the island is called) are cultured, have travelled and are wealthy At home they are accustomed to good preaching. They wish their worship under the trees of the same charac ter. Half the ministers of consequence in the Eastern States have been heard during the half-dozen years, and several clergymen of note, such as the Rev. Dr. Llewel lyn Bevan, of New-York, the Rev. Dr. H. M. Scudder, of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Dennen, of New-Haven, and

others, are regular Summer residents.

As has been remarked, the meeting this year was very gratifying. It opened on Monday morning, July 15, with a sermon entirely extempore by the Rev. Dr. Cyrus D. Foss, president of Wesleyan University, at Middletown Conn., from the text Pailippians iv., 19; "My God shall supply all your need according to His riches in glory by Christ Jesus." The speaker dwelt on the fact of personal God, the constant interest which He takes in His people, and the abundant provision which He makes for them. On Monday evening a general praise-meeting was held in the chapel without a formal sermon, and on Tuesday morning a congregation gathered under the well-trimmed oaks to-hear the Rev John Parker, of Brooklyn, and in the afternoon to listen to Dr. John B. Newman, formerly of Washington and now preaching in New-York. Dr. Newman preached a very recondite discourse from a portion of Christ's con versation with Nicodemus (John III., 2): " We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen." The theme was the philosophy and blessedness of Chris tian experience. The validity of experience in general is testified to by all science and learning, which is only a statement of experience In the evening the Rev. Dr. Bevan occupled the pleasant pulpit in the grove, and instructed his congregation from the words contained in the 18th to the 21st verse, of the xviiith chapter of First Peter, especially the fina of the xvilith chapter of First Peter, especially the final clause: "That your faith and hope might be in Ged." Christ is the root and guarantee of salvation: of forgiveness, sanctification and of final victory. Christ is the picdge of God's forgiveness not only, but of his promise of victory at the end. Dr. Bevan portrayed in graphic terms the final triumph of Christiants, saying: "I believe the time is coming when this world will be full of men like Christ. If I did'nt, I wouldn't preach the Gospel." On Wednesday morning services were conducted by

the Rev. J. E. Searles, of New-York. J. E. Searles, jr., of New-Haven, son of this elergyman, is the president of the association, and owns one of the pleasantesf cottages. On Wednesday afternoon the sermon was by the Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, paster of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church in New-York, who found a text in Episcopal Church in New-York, who found a text in Revelations for a discourse upon "The Perseverance of the Saints," Dr. Tiffany dwelt upon the contest between Christianity and its foes and its final victory, and argued that the saints would persevere through to the end—1st, by Divine arency; in elucidatine which he entered into an argument upon the philosophy of cleansing by blood, a scheme we could not understand, but which was ordained by God wisely; 2d, by human agency—mainly through the voice of testimony witnessing the beneficence of Divine grace. "Go preach" is the command, and all are competent witnesses. In the evening of Wednesday the Rev. George Reed, of Stamford, Conn., late of Brooklyn, preached from Hebrews xl., 29: "Our God is a consuming fire." The sermon was a plea for a recognition of Divine justice, and was intended a an antidote to the "Gospel of gush."

On Thursday morning the Rev. G. W. Woodruff, D. D. of New-York, was the speaker, choosing as his texts John xv., 5 and Philippians iv, 13. Outside of Christ we are nothing. It behooves us then to enter into close relaare nothing. It behooves us then to enter into close relations with Him, and the conditions in which He would come into our life, were stated. He was followed in the afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Fowler, Editor of The Christian Advocate, who deduced from the text of Hebrews Xi., 17, that character was made by trial, and that one's character determines his destiny.

Friday morning was signalized by the appearance of

the Rev. Win. Taylor, of California, whose extensive missionary journeys and labors on the Pacific coast, in India, Australia and elsewhere, are well known to all persons interested in the spread of Gospel knowledge. He has, out of his own resources, which are few, estab-

unless custom revives, speedily to close its doors. Around the Prospect House a considerable village of exceptionally pretty cottages has grown up, and some fifteen new ones are being built. Every one who once goes to Shelter Island is sure to desire to see its rugged coast line and wooded hills and antiquated farm-houses again; and finally to spend the whole Summer there.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL CHARLES W. SANFORD. Major-General Charles W. Sanford, well

known in connection with the militia of this State, died at Avon Springs, N. Y., at an early hour Thursday morning. Last Monday he joined his daughter at her Summer home in Avon, and was taken ill at the moment of his arrival. Beyond the fact of his death, no particulars have been received regarding his illness. General Sanford was born in Newark, N. J., May

5, 1796, but most of his life was spent in this city. He studied law in the office of Ogden Hoffman. since his majority has been in continuous tice. He was formerly associated with John practice. Braisted in the law business, but for the last thirty years he has practised law here in his own name. He was counsel for the Harlem Railroad Company for more than twenty years. One of his most celebrated cases was the Ross-Winans suit. He was vice-president of the Bar Association and a member of the Law Institute. General Sanford began his military career as a private

in the old 3d Regiment, and through successive promo-tion finally relieved General Morton in the command of the division. In 1867 he was retired by Governor Fenton and was succeeded by General Shaler. He did not, however, give up his rank, and thus for over thirty years he was commandant of the First Division of Militia, comprising all the companies in this city. He joined the first call for three mouths' volunteers during the rebellion, accepting the command of a division under General Patterson. He was in command at Harper's Forry at the time of the battle of Bull Run. On him also devolved the charge of the troops called out to suppress the Astor-place, flour, street-preachers' and draft riots. As a disciplinarian, he was as lax in his military command as in his private business. He was very successful in business, but his wealth was swept away in unfortunate speculations. In his early life General Sanford also

speculations. In his early life General Sanford also managed two theatres—the Lafayette, in Sullivan-st., and what was known on the East Side as the Mount Pitt Theatre. In these he was successful for the time, but in one week were both destroyed by fire, and he abandoned theatrical ventures.

General Sanford leaves four daughters, one of whom is married. As his family is averse to the military honors at his funeral to which his rank entitle him, it is probable that these will be omitted at the burial. The funeral will take place at 10 a. m. to-day, at his late residence in Twenty second-st., near Tenth-ave.

THOMAS KELSO.

BALTIMORE, July 26.-Thomas Kelso, a highly respected, influential and wealthy citizen of this city, died here this morning in the ninety-fourth year of his age.

He was born in Ireland in 1784, and came to the United States in 1791. He was for many years engaged in active and prosperous business in this city, and was noted for his public charities. Several years ago be founded the Kelso Orphan Home for the orphans of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at a cost, including the endowment, of \$120,000. He was for thirty-seven years a director in the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rallroad Company, president of mington and Baltimore Rallroad Company, president of
the Equitable Fire Insurance Company, vice-president
and director in the First National Bank of Baltimore,
president of the Preachers' Aid Society of the Methodist
Episcopal Church, and of the Board of Directors of the
Male Free School, and was a member of the City Council
several terms. He always gave liberally to the interests
and institutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of
which he was long a conspicatous layman. Of his gifts,
in addition to the Kelzo Orphan Home, is mentioned
\$14,000 to the Metropolitan Church at Washington,
D. C., of which \$5.000 was given in the name of General
Grant, and \$7,000 to the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church at Baltimore.

STARVING INDIANS IN WYOMING.

THE SHOSHONES, BANNACKS AND ARRAPAHOES WITH-OUT SUBSISTENCE-WHAT GOVERNOR HOYT SAW AND HEARD,

WASHINGTON, July 26 .- The War Department has received a dispatch from General McDowell confirming the report published on the 19th inst. of the engagement between the Umatillas and the bostile Indians near the East Fork of Birch Creek.

The Secretary of the Interior is in receipt of a letter dated July 17, from the Hon. John W. Howe, Governor of Wyoming, in which he gives an account of a visit lately made by him to the Shoshone and Bannack Indian reservation, in Wyoming, when he held a council with me thirty of the chief men of the tribes. In the council, Washakia, the head chief of the Shoshones, spoke ubstantially as follows.

The Shoshones are without a sufficiency of meat, having beenfobliged to divide with the Arrapahoes. They are without flour, and are compelled to eat corn meal, which they do not like. They are sometimes called upon by the agent to work, as in bauling bags to the mill, without reward, and for some time past have been without any school for their children.

Shoshone agent, who "talks crooked." He added:

My people are much hungry, and must sell their furs and nonles for food. This is not right. We were prom-leed farming tools, but we have scarcely any imple-ments. There is no one to teach us how to work. We have many children, and we want a school and school teacher.

In a conversation, the agent admitted that there were good grounds for the complaints of the Indians; that he was without flour, and that he was issuing to them only one pound (gross) of meat a day. He was doing that on one pound (gross) of man a day. The wastering that on his own responsibility, the old beef and flour contracts having expired, and the new ones not having yet been approved by the Department. He also said that he was unable to fulfil many of the other obligations to the In-dians.

Governor Hoyt says that it is very certain that the

Governor Hoyt says that it is very certain that the Indians cannot be kept upon their reservation unless they are reasonably supplied with the necessaries of life. The main point in Governor Hoyt's letter is in relation to the lack of subsistence, supplies, farning implements and instructors, and the Interior Department claims that Congress is responsible both for the amount of funds furnished for this agency, and for the delay in placing the same at the disposal of the department. As to the amount of the appropriation, Congress refused to exceed the sum appropriated the previous year; and for the NorthernArrapahoes, herein referred to, Congress felicate provide anything for subsistance. The Indians may be without food, and beef may be in the neighboring pasture and flour at the door of the Government warehouse, ready for delivery by the contractors, but the agent cannot deliver them until he is informed by the Indian Office of the approval of the contracts and bonds.

CIGAR-MAKERS IN COUNCIL.

The small cigar-manufacturers and cigarlealers held a meeting last evening at Turn Hall to discuss the subject of partitions between stores and workshops in the rear, which has been a matter of dispute between the Internal Revenue Department and the manufacturers, the regulations of the department requiring such a partition in every manufactory where the engars are retailed on the same floor. It was announced that a recent decision of the Court in Baltimore held that such partitions were not obligatory, whereupon several manufacturers declared themselves willing to remove the partitions in their stores and thus test the legality of the regulation in the United States Courts in this district. Fifty dollars were recently seen from here to the Baltimore Cigar-Makers' Association toward defraying the expenses of the suir, and a receipt for the money was read at the meeting. between the Internal Revenue Department and the

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL'S GRATITUDE. Professor Vincenzo Bolta, who presided at

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

A RACING WARTHREATENED. DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SARATOGA AND LONG BRANCH ASSOCIATIONS-THE RACES TO-MORROW.

IFROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE

SARATOGA, July 26 .- There are clouds

in the racing sky and mutterings of an ap-proaching storm. August Belmont, Pierre Lorillard, George L. Lorillard and D. D. Withers are trying to induce the Saratoga Racing Association to cut short its season in order that an August meeting may be held at Long Branch. They want the Saratoga managers to hurry forward their stake races and give up their extra days so as to conclude their contests on or before August 15. To this the Suratoga reply that serious injury would caused to the interests of Saratoga by such a step. Racing here has taken place for years nearly up to the end of August, and to cut off the last two weeks would be a serious blow to the hotels, which generally do au excellent business during these weeks, and would seriously conbarrass the Saratoga Association. Both sides are persistent and it now seems probable that a con-test will result and both associations will be holding meetings at the same time. This would be a misfortune to the American turf, for unless all the racing associations work in harmony they cannot prosper. If the horses of the two Lorillards and Messra. Belmont and Withers are withdrawn from Saratoga to run at Long Branch, interest in the races here will be much lessened, because the Loril-lard stables are the best in the country. On the other hand a large number of owners will support the Saratoga managers in the controversy, and there will probably be more horses here than at Long Branch, though many noted racers will be absent. The Saratoga racing men urge the officers of the Long Branch Association to delay their meeting until September 1, when there will be no conflict. This Messrs. Lorillard, Belmout and Withers are nu willing to do, because they say the Long Branch season will be over then. But Long Branch lassocially reached from New-York, and the journey is so pleasant in September, that it is believed here that a meeting in that month would attract grean numbers of people from New-York, and be very successful. The first race to-morrow will be for the Doswell Stakes for three-year-oids; \$50 each, half torfeit, with \$500 added; those not having won a sweepstakes race during the year allowed 5 pounds; winners of any race closed in 1876, or thereafter, at any other than the Saratoga course, after June 25, to carry 7 pounds extra; distance one mile. There were thirty-four subscriptions, but only six will start. G. L. Lorillard will run Albert (113 pounds) and Balance All (120 pounds); P. Lorillard will start Perfection (108 pounds); the winner of the three-quarters dash yesterday, and Plaue (108 pounds). The other starters will be Puryear's Wade Hampton (113 pounds) and Doswell's Sunlight (110 pounds.)

The second race will be a free handleap sweepstakes of \$20 each, with \$500 added; one mile and three-quarters will probably be more horses here than at Long Branch,

and Pique (108 pounds). The other starters will be Puirgent's Wade Hampton (113 pounds) and Doswell's Sunlight (110 pounds) will be a free handicap sweepstakes of \$20 cach, with \$560 added; one mile and three-quarters. The starters and weights are: Kenneson (115 pounds), Mary (105 pounds), Bushwhacker (105 pounds), Brambie (103 pounds), Bayard (98 pounds), Mammee (90 pounds), and Filot (90 pounds).

The third and last race will be a free handicap hurdicace for a purse of 550, mile heats over, four hurdies. Nine will compete—Keiso (115 pounds), Derby (156 pounds), Joe Rhodes (147 pounds), Datasian (145 pounds), Hedding (142 pounds), Dandy (158 pounds), Passion (135 pounds), Gallagher (130 pounds) and Wild Outs (130 pounds).

POOLS ON TO-DAY'S RACES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 26.—Pools were sold as follows on the races to-morrow:

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 26.—Pools were sold as follows on the races to-morrow:

The Doswell Stakes.—P. Loriliard's Protection and Plane, \$60; G. Lorillard's Balance All and Albert, \$35; Wande Hampton, \$45; Sunlight, \$15.

Free Hampton, \$45; Sunlight, \$15.

Free Hampton, \$45; Sunlight, \$15.

Bayard, \$65; Bushiwhacker, \$35; Maumee, \$30; Mary, \$20; Kennesaw, \$20; Pilot, \$10.

Mile Heat, Hurdle Race.—Derby, \$60; Dalgasian, \$20; Redding, \$17; Kelso, \$15; Joe Rhodes, \$15; Gallagher, \$15; Dandy, \$10; Wild Onts, \$8.

Rain is now failing with a prospect of continuing all night.

CONTEST OF CARRIER PIGEONS.

RACE FROM COLUMBUS, OHIO, TO THIS CITY. The carrier pigeons that were to have started Thursday morning on a race from Columbus, Ohio, to this city, were not let loose until 6:10 a. m. yesterday. The weather was cloudy, and a southerly wind was blow-ing at the rate of four miles an hour. The reason given why the birds were not started the day previous, was that the weather was unfavorable for their flight. was that the weather was uniavorable for their night.

A party of gentlemen assembled at the house of Mr.

Waefeler in Hoboken, to watch for the return of
his pigeon. Mr. Waefeler regretted that the carriers
were not started on Thursday morning, as the wind was lighter and the air clearer than it was yesterday. The wind yesterday was southerly and increased during the afternoon. This, he said, would delay the pigeons several hours, even if nothing else were to interfere with them. The party stayed until after 8 o'clock in the evening watting; and every few minutes Mr. Waefeler would go p into the cote to see if the pigeon had returned, but came back each time with the answer "not yet came."

ome."

Mr. Waefeler said that during June there had been exported from Belgium 102,000 carrier-pigeons. Pigeou matches, he said, were dully becoming more popular; a carrier pigeon club had just been formed in Cleveland; and next year at least ten matches would be flown. In Belgium these matches were very popular, and most families owned pigeons and spent much time in training them. Last June 1,000 carriers were sent from Belgium to Rome, and started on June 25. Soon afterward a heavy starm arose, which prevented the pigeons from crossing He also complained that white mon trespassed upon their territory in search of game and in the herding of cattle. Governor Hoyt also visited the Arrapahoe camp, and met some forty of the leading men of that tribe. Their chief, Black-Coal, said that the Government had been slow in fulfilling its promises; that the tribe had been slow in fulfilling its promises; that the tribe had been provided a separate agency, but was still under the Shoshone agent, who "talks crooked." He added: for to spend the night in the open field, or on high towers or spires. They will not roost on strange houses, and they ent very little on the way. The training of pigeons is a long process. The first lesson is a flight of from ten to twenty miles and the distance is gradually increased until 700 or 800 miles are reached. The flights must be in one direction and over nearly the same line. Pigeons depend chiefly upon their ability to remember spots over which they have flown on their way home. A pigeon that is trained to fly back eastward to its home will not be able to find its way back westward if taken a long distance castward from its cote." Mr. Waefeler, however, has known carriers to have been taken such long distances that they could not possibly see any familiar landmarks, to whatever height they may have risen, and yet to have found their cotes.

A BRILLIANT GAME OF BASE BALL. The ninth game for the League champion-

ship between the Providence and Milwaukee Clubs was played on the Union Grounds in Brooklyn yesterday, pefore about 600 spectators. The game was sharp and brilliant; the Milwaukee Club outfielded their opponents, but lost the game by their inability to cope with the pitching of Ward. Play began at 3:50 with Mr. Julian, of Indianapolis, as the umpire, and the Milwaykee Club first at the bat. In their first iming, after Dalrymple had been retired by a fly to Hines, Peters made a hit for one base, and scored on the outs of Good-man and Foley, being helped by errors of Allison and Higham. The Providence nine were then put out rapidly. In the second inning the Milwaukees were disposed of without scoring, while the Providence Club made one. In the third inning, the Providence Club took the lead after again retiring the Milwaukees with a blank. They succeeded in getting two men across the blank. They succeeded in setting two men across the home plate before they went out, closing the third inning with the totals standing 3 to 1 in the Previdence Club's tavor. In the remaining six mulnings, the playing of both clube was superb, the fielding being unusually fine. The Milwaukee Club was unable to get a man surther than third base after this inning, while the Providence Club added a single run to their score in the eighth inning by the heavy batting of York and Brown, and wen the game amid great applianse by a score of 4 to 1.

4 to 1.

In playing Sweazy and Brown carried off the honors in the field, while Higham and Hines led at the bat for the Providence Club. On the other slice the playing of Halbert and Bennett was much admired, Peters and Weaver leading at the bat. Following is the score: 1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th Milwaukee...1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 Providence...0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 0-4

Umpire, Mr. Julian, of Indianapolis. Eans earned—Milwaukee, 0: Providence, 1. Total base hits—Milwaukee, 5: Providence, 15. First base on errors of opponents—Milwaukee, 3: Providence, 2. Time of game, 1 hour and 50 minutes.

THE HANLON-ROSS RACE AGAIN POSTPONED. St. John, N. B., July 26 .- The Hanlon-Ross boat-race has been postponed until 3 o'clock p. m. to-morrow, on account of rough water. A strong southwest wind prevailed this morning, with occasional showers. At 3 p. m. the wind was light, but the water was quite rough. It was still raining at 5:30 p. m., when the race was postponed.

CLOSING A GAMBLING SALOON.

Charles Robinson, the alleged keeper of a rambling-house at No. 236 Grand-st., who was arrested on Thursday night, was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning. The complainant, Herman Follmer, of No. 76 Elm-st., testified that on Herman Follmer, of No. 76 Ein-st., testified that en Monday night he went into the place, and was in a same of "faro," and lost \$72. A descent was made on the gambling establishment Thursday night, and Charles Robinson, John Fritzerrald and Joseph James were arrested. The police also seized one acerack, one cardbox, one lay-out board, nine packs of cards and 587 checks. Robinson was identified yesterday by Follmer as the game-keeper at the time he lost his mouey. Justice Bixby comunited him to prison for trial in default of \$500 ball. The other men were discharged for want of evidence.

A CHANCE TO TEST ELECTRIC EELS. The Aquarium received on Thursday from Para, Brazil, several electric cels. These fish, which have been sought for by Mr. Reiche for two years, are have been sought for by Mr. Reiche for two years, are nimost as rare as the sea serpent. They are nearly four lect long, of a dark-brown color with yellowish beliles. In appearance they seem to be blood relations of the ugly "hell benders." These fish are the first specimens ever brought to this country. They have been placed in a special tank and visitors may test their electric qualities, which are said to be sufficient to stagger a trump or knock a horse off its feat.